

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 10th October, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 1st October, states that it would seem that the oppression and tyranny of the Amír are daily on the increase. Last week news was received to the effect that he had sent for all the traders of Kábul and asked them to make over all their superfluous money to him, keeping only so much to themselves as they required to carry on their trade. This week intelligence has been received that fifty families have abandoned their houses in Lughman owing to the tyranny of the Amír and have arrived at Peshawar with the intention of permanently settling in the neighbourhood. There is no doubt that since his accession to the throne he has greatly oppressed his subjects. Many Sardárs have been unjustly put to death. Trade has been interfered with in several ways. Convicts are sometimes ordered to be expelled from the country or to be blown from guns. If the Amír persists in this policy, a rebellion is sure to break out

Circulation,
275 copies.

in Afghanistan sooner or later. The Government of India should bring pressure to bear on him to mend his ways.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Afido-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 3rd October, publishes an article communicated by a suggested restoration of the Panjab to Maharaja Bawa Nihal Singh. The writer states that the annexation of the Panjab by the Government of India during the minority of Maharaja Dalip Singh was unjust, especially as his father, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, had always maintained friendly relations with the Government. The writer would recommend the restoration of the sovereignty of the province to Maharaja Dalip Singh, not so much out of sympathy with the Maharaja as out of a desire to see the dark stain, which the annexation has fixed on the fair fame of England, wiped out. *Flat justice, tract column.* If the Government considers the surrender of the province as impossible after such a long time, the Maharaja should submit to the inevitable and abandon his claims to it.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 4th October, in answer to the article of the *London Times* urging a reduction in the armies of the principal Native States, remarks that the agitation is most impolitic, especially as the Central Asian affairs are at present in an unsatisfactory state. The loyalty of the Native Chiefs has been more than once put to the test, but it has come out unscathed. Instead of reducing the forces of Native States, the Government should, on the contrary, increase the native portion of its army and admit natives to the higher ranks of the military service. The native soldiers do not yield the palm to Europeans in bravery, courage, endurance, and loyalty. The measure also recommends itself on economical grounds. The writer in the *Times*, who lives at the distance of 16,000 miles and has no local knowledge, cannot speak with authority on the affairs of this country. (The *Banduk*, Lucknow, of the 8th October, condemns the proposal of the *London Times* for the reduction of the armies of Native States.)

as unjust and impolitic, and remarks that the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* seem to have formed a conspiracy to denounce everything native and to poison the ears of Government against natives. Their secret object is to bring about the ruin of the Native States, but it should be observed that these States are a source of strength to the paramount power and are also beneficial to the people at large. It is well known that many persons voluntarily leave their houses in British territory and settle in the Native States every year. This shows that the native system of administration is more popular with the natives than the British system.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The *Bharat Misan* (Benares), of the 6th October, states that natives cannot sufficiently thank Lord Ripon. Lord Ripon for the many benefits which he has bestowed on them. Setting aside his other measures, the Ilbert Act alone entitles him to our lasting gratitude. The firmness exhibited by him in connection with the controversy which raged so long and violently over that measure cannot be too highly praised. The clamour of the whole Anglo-Indian community could not draw him from the path of justice. Some Anglo-Indian newspapers declare that he has done little for the natives. They say that if he really had had the welfare of the latter at heart, he would not have saddled the Indian treasury with the cost of the late Afghan war. Our prejudiced contemporaries would seem to have a short memory. It is an open secret that his Lordship strongly protested against the war expenditure being charged to the Indian revenues, but the Home Government were inexorable. On the eve of his departure the natives should present him with an address, reviewing briefly his administration and showing with what feelings of gratitude and love he is regarded by them. The native editors should give him a separate address, specially thanking him for the repeal of the Ilbert Act.

Circulation,
1,400 copies.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Dabidaba-i-Quart* (Bareilly), of the 1st October, expresses deep regret at the impending retirement of Lord Ripon, and marks that his Lordship has written his name on the pages of history in indelible letters by the good work that he has done in this country. The natives would be wanting in their gratitude to him if they do not establish a suitable memorial by public subscription. The *Akhbar* cannot think of a better memorial than the establishment of an industrial school. He was removed to the ground. The same paper, referring to the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, observes that the Anglo-Indian Press hails his appointment with delight and praises him in no measured language. It is difficult to predict how far his administration will be successful from the native point of view. It is to be hoped that, in order to save his good name, he will turn a deaf ear to the evil counsels of the Anglo-Indian Press and conduct the administration on the lines of Lord Ripon's policy, consolidating the noble measures introduced by the latter.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Dabidaba-i-Quart* (Bareilly), of the 4th October, Mr. C. P. Carmichael states that Rājā Kishan Kumar of Sahapur and other native friends of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, late Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue, raised about thirty thousand rupees by public subscription to perpetuate the memory of his services in these provinces in a suitable way. He has forwarded a letter from home to the promoters of the movement stating that it is his heartfelt wish that the sum may be devoted to the revival of the Bareilly College and that he does not think that the money could be devoted to a better purpose. It is a matter of great satisfaction that even now there are Englishmen who have the best interests of the natives at heart.

The *Dinkar Prakash* (Lucknow), for September, states that when the British supremacy was established in this country, the people expected that the tyranny and oppression, to which they had long been exposed under the Muhammadan rule, would be at an end. But it is to be regretted that Europeans frequently lay violent hands on natives, and the worst of it is that the culprits are let off with nominal punishment. It is rumoured that Mr. Tait, Station-master on the East Indian Railway, lately cruelly beat his bearer until he fell senseless on the ground. He was removed to the hospital, where he died after a few days from the effects of the beating. The case is pending before the Joint-Magistrate, who has released the accused on a bail of Rs. 2,000. The release of the accused on bail clearly shows how far justice will be done by the court in the case. The unjust partiality of European Judges to European criminals cannot be too strongly condemned. It would be a good thing if the natives prepared a pamphlet containing a brief account of such cases and gave it to Lord Ripon at the time of his departure home.

The same paper states that it appears from the *Bihar Mitra* that two boys, who were brothers to each other, quarrelled with each other in a public street at Ferozpur. A police constable arrested them and took them to the police station. Two police officials there demanded bribes from them, but they did not pay anything. On this the officials placed them in the lock-up for three days. On their release they prosecuted the officials, who were sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 each by the Magistrate. The cases of police extortion and torture are pretty frequent, but the acting officials generally escape scot-free. All District Officers should keep an eye on the police.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rasht-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th October, regrets to state that Shekh Muhammad Nasir-i-Din's claims to promotion have long been overlooked. He has always performed his duty with ability and honesty, and his father, Shekh Firoz-i-Din, rendered important services to Government. He should be promoted to an Extra Assistant Commissionership, for which he is perfectly qualified.

The same paper states that the Supreme Government has passed orders in the case of Rāe Hakum Chand, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hoshiarpur. He has been

ordered to send in his resignation, or, in default, to consider himself as dismissed from the public service. The decision of the Government of India is a satisfactory one. We are really very thankful to Sir Charles Aitchison, who has deemed it proper to make an example of an erring judicial officer. The Rāe's fate will induce Government officers to be more truthful and to refrain from meddling with the quarrels of other persons. If he had confessed his guilt at the outset, he might have been let off with a warning or might have been only degraded.

The same paper observes that there is hardly any district in the Panjāb in which the people do not complain more or less of the illegal and arbitrary proceedings of Honorary Magistrates there. It would seem that, in consideration of the state of the popular feeling about those officers, the Panjāb Government thinks of abolishing the Honorary Magistracies altogether. The abolition of the offices would be unfair and would cast an unmerited slur on the Panjāb. But, of course, it is necessary to improve the system under which nominations are made. It is an open secret that the bulk of the officers in question are incompetent men and do not bear a high character for integrity and honesty.

them are quite illiterate and are mere tools in the hands of their unconscientious Sarishtadars. Even those who have been punished for criminal offences have been invested with the exercise of criminal powers. Evidently it is preposterous to expect a satisfactory and impartial administration of justice from such persons. The District Officers, who make the nominations, are responsible for the present state of things. In order to prevent the appointment of incompetent and dishonest persons to the office in future, the Local Government should fix the qualifications of Honorary Magistrates. Above all, all Honorary Magistrates should be required to pass a legal examination, which need not be a difficult one.

The same paper states that for some time past some Anglo-Indian journals have frequently published English translations of extracts from vernacular newspapers of Bengal which they considered as seditious, and have called upon Government to revive the Press Act. The *Rasik* does not think that the translations published by the Anglo-Indian newspapers are very accurate. But there is no doubt that the tone of some vernacular newspapers is objectionable. They make unjust attacks against Government partly through ignorance and partly in imitation of their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. If a European, who has killed a native, is acquitted by a European Judge they lay the blame on Government and not on the Judge. But nothing can be more unjust than this. Following the evil example of the Defence Association and Anglo-Indian papers, some native papers indulge in strong and scurrilous language in advocating the interests of their countrymen, but they should remember that abuse is no argument. They only injure the cause which they seek to promote, by abuse of Government. The fact is that the native press is still in its infancy and is not yet fully alive to its responsibilities. But as the more the education spreads in the country the more the "fourth estate" will be improved. Nothing could be more

mischievous than to propose the revival of the Gagging Act. Such a proposal is calculated to make Lord Macaulay and Sir Charles Metcalfe turn in their graves. As the natives have long been allowed the advantages of a free press, any attempt to deprive them of those advantages cannot but be dangerous.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Sialkot, refers to the necessity for the construction of a room in the premises of the District Courts at Sialkot, for the use of petition-writers and suitors, who are at present exposed to great inconvenience from the inclemencies of the weather from the want of a shed. A room has been already built for Vakils.

Circulation,
375 copies.

The *Nava-i-Ain* (Cawnpore), of the 4th October, advertising to the Memorial Garden at Cawnpore, remarks that the inscription put over the well, into which the bodies of the massacred European women and children were thrown by the Nana, excites implacable hatred and enmity towards natives in the mind of every European visitor to the Garden. More than once Europeans, charged with the murder of natives, have pleaded in their defence that, since they had visited the Garden and read the inscription over the well there, they were mad with anger. This plea has been accepted by the trying Judges, and the accused have been acquitted! The Garden is supported from the municipal funds, but natives are not allowed free access to it! If a stranger desires to see it, he has to obtain permission from the District Judge. It would be better if natives had free access, in order that they might pay frequent visits to it and be ashamed of the misconduct of their countrymen, while restrictions were put on the visits of Europeans to it, inasmuch as the inscription in question has such a bad effect on them. It is of vital importance to the interests of the rulers and the ruled

Circulation,
900 copies.

Circulation,
900 copies.

that they should let by-gones be by-gones and live on the most friendly terms with each other. Nothing could be more dangerous than to re-open old sores.

The Hindustani (Lucknow), of the 8th October, complains

Circulation,
600 copies.

Delay in the supply of copies of decrees by the office of the District Judge at Lucknow. Sometimes the judgment creditor does not get a copy of the decree until one month after the decision of the suit. The office hands over the delay in the supply of copies to the delay made by pleaders in signing the originals. In order to obviate this cause of delay an additional chaprasi should be appointed, who should take decrees to the houses of pleaders and obtain their signatures.

The same paper, of the 5th October, complains that the chaprasis attached to courts of justice generally call pleaders and suitors in a disrespectful way, as if the latter were their servants. The officers should order the chaprasi to prefix the word *Lala*, *Babbar* or *Mandhi* and to affix the word *Sahib* to the name of a pleader when calling him.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Victoria Paper (Simla), of the 5th October, states

Circulation,
900 copies.

that there seems to be no reason why the Panjab Chief Court should be allowed Dasehra holidays for two months, while the subordinate courts in the province are allowed only one month. The accumulation of arrears in the Chief Court is chiefly due to this long vacation.

The same paper, of the 4th October, regrets to state that

Circulation,
900 copies.

the European, who killed a panther at Umballa, has been sentenced to only three months imprisonment.

If a native killed a European, would he escape with such a punishment? If a single European were made an example

of far killing a native, such cases, which have lately been so frequent, would be largely reduced.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Almora Akbar*, of the 6th October, referring to the question of widow marriage, remarks that doubtless every right-thinking man's heart bleeds at the miseries of young widows, whose number has been largely on the increase since the abolition of the *suttee*. But as the bulk of the people still believe that widow marriage is opposed to their religion, any Government interference in the matter would be productive of wide-spread discontent. Hence the evil should be left to work its own cure. A hundred years ago no one even dreamt of the remarriage of widows, but now the subject is being freely discussed among all classes. We would not be surprised if fifty or sixty years hence, the wished-for change is effected without any pressure from Government.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Circulation,
103 copies.

The same paper, in its local news column, complains that the late heavy rainfall has seriously damaged the crops, which were already below the average. The Lieutenant-Governor intended to pay a visit to Almora, but he has been obliged to give up the idea owing to the late heavy downpour. Many labourers were pressed into service, to their great inconvenience, by the District Officers to make preparations for His Honor's impending visit, but no wages have been paid to them.

Circulation,
110 copies.

The *Qaisari* (Jullundur), of the 4th October, states that it is to be regretted that the wailing and crying of natives are utterly disregarded. Neither the Government nor the Parliament cares to enquire into their grievances. The Government speaks highly of their loyalty, but practically treats them as traitors and rebels. Just look at the great loss of human lives caused by wild animals in Madras, but still the people are not allowed to carry arms to defend themselves against them! On the other hand, cruel European soldiers

frequently lay violent hands on natives. Lately three European soldiers, belonging to the Multan garrison, stole away from their barracks at night and fired on a cultivator and an *ekka* driver. Then they went to the *bazaar* and shot at a woman there. But fortunately, as it was night, the shots missed, and no one was hurt. The incident has created a deep sensation in Multan.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 1st October, briefly describes the paper industry of Burhanpur, regrets its decline, but is glad to state that the use of the blotting-paper made at that place has been lately introduced into the public offices in the Central Provinces. The *Sudha* asks natives to use the Burhanpur paper more largely.

Circulation,
350 copies.

POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akbar*, of the 6th October, states that the mail is carried between Naini Tal and Almora, between Naini Tal and Ranikhet, and between Ranikhet and Almora, by the Khairua road throughout the year. But it is well known that that road is often blocked up at several places by landslips occurring in the neighbouring hills during the rains, as has been the case this year, and hence the mail is delayed one or two days. It would be better if the Ramgarh route, which is comparatively free from landslips, were adopted during the rains for the conveyance of the mail between Naini Tal and Almora. That route, being uneven, would no doubt necessitate the employment of some additional post-messengers. It is surprising that the route has hitherto escaped the attention of the Postal authorities. The Ranikhet mail may be also conveyed by the same route via Almora. This arrangement would of course occasion some delay in the receipt of the mail, but still the mail would be always received regularly enough.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 6th October, states that about thirty or thirty-five gamblers were lately arrested at Darganj while gaming. This is very creditable to the new Sub-Inspector of Police there. The late Sub-Inspector, who was in charge of the police-station there for the last eight years, was found to be worth Rs. 40,000 at the time of his death!

A correspondent of the *Qaisar* (Jullundur), of the 4th October, complains that the meat market at Hoshiarpur, being situated near a public road, is a great nuisance. It is well known that the sight of flesh is disgusting to the Hindus. The market should be removed to a more retired place.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that wild pigs largely injure the standing crops in Phillour and Ludhiāna at night, and that cultivators, being unarmed, are unable to prevent their inroads. The Deputy Commissioners of Jullundur and Ludhiāna should see to this.

[illegible]

LIST OF VARIOUS EXHIBITS

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTLY WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE OF PUBLICATION.	DATE OF PAPER.	CIRCULATION.
1	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
2	Al-Fak-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly.	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
3	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
4	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
5	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
6	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
7	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
8	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
9	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
10	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
11	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
12	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
13	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
14	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
15	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.
16	Al-Fak-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 4th	Oct. 4th	100 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
17	Dharm Jyoti	Lahore	Urdū	Monthly	Sheo Nārāyan	For Oct. 1884.	Oct. 10th 1884.	1,000 copies.
18	Dinakar Prakash	Lucknow	Hindi	Ditto	Shankar Prasad	For Sep.	" 5th	164 "
19	Gaur Kayasth	Allahabad	Urdū	Ditto	Sanatā Prasad	For Oct.	" 7th	80 "
20	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Weekly	Jhandā Singh	Oct. 1st	" 9th	250 "
21	Hind-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Prām Nārāyan.	" 2nd	" 4th	613 "
22	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly.	Gangā Prasad	" 3rd, 5th & 8th.	" 5th, 6th, & 9th respectively.	600 "
23	Jalim	Mearat	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammed Mir	" 3rd	" 8th	280 "
24	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 4th & 8th.	" 6th & 10th respectively.	150 "
25	Karamach	Lucknow	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammed Yaqub,	" 6th	" 9th	250 "
26	Kashf Patritih	Benares	Hindi-Urdū	Ditto	Latehmi Shankar, M.A.	" 3rd	" 4th	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt).
27	Kashf Panch	Benāsin	Urdū	Tri-monthly.	Amjed Husain	" 1st	" 5th	110 copies.
28	Kashf-i-Khush-i-Ali	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	" "	" 8th	190 "
29	Kashf-i-Khush-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Mahā Nārāyan	" "	" 4th	160 "
30	Kashf-i-Khush-i-Panjab	Gujrat	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 28th Sep.	" 6th	400 "
31	Kash-i-Ner	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly.	Harnukh Rāi	Oct. 4th & 7th	" 7th & 10th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt)

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
55	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad.	Hindi	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	Oct. 6th	Oct. 6th	700 copies.
56	Qaisari Akhbar	Jullundur.	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 4th	" 5th	110 "
57	Rasid-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	" "	" "	400 "
58	Rasid-i-Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	" 8th	" 8th	350 "
59	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 3rd & 7th	" 5th & 8th respectively.	420 "
60	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi.	Weekly	Murad Ali	" 6th	" 8th	160 "
61	Ravi-i-Benar	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Shiva Nath	" For Oct.	" 10th	500 "
62	Reformer	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	Oct. 1st	" 4th	700 "
63	Rasid Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Mahá Narayan	" 8th	" 10th	150 "
64	Sabha Kapatthal	Kaporthala	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Mathur Das	" 4th	" 6th	150 "
65	Sabha-i-Akhbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarkan Nath	" 2nd	" "	264 "
66	Sabha-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Balsqi Das	Sep. 30th	" 4th	300 "
67	Sabha-i-Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Afsal Ali.	Oct. 1st to 5th	" 8th	...
68	Sabha Kapatthal	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Sep. 29th	" 6th	215 "
69	Shale-i-Tar	Cawnpore.	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrahim.	Oct. 7th	" 9th	175 "
70	Sabha-i-Qaisari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Rasid	" 2nd	" "	70 "

71	Tammas	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Páran Chand	...	"	1st & 8th	"	5th & 10th respectively.	125	"
72	Tibyan-L-Ahhár	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Muhammad Ali	...	"	6th	"	10th	75	"
73	Yash-i-Hind	... Sialkot	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mirza Mahabid	...	"	5th	"	8th	200	"
74	Victoria Paper	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	...	"	1st to 7th	"	4th to 10th respectively.	900	"

ALLAHABAD :
The 14th October, 1884.

PRIYA DÁS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE E.W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

1923

Copyright © 1999 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO